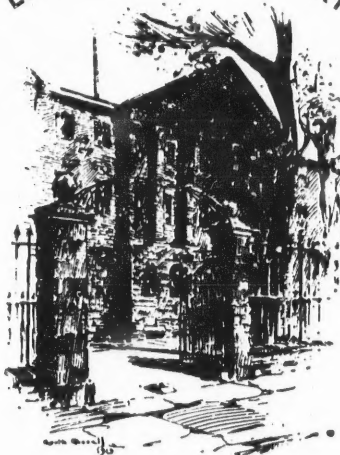


NOVA SCOTIA
LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY



PROVINCE HOUSE

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To the Inhabitants of Londonderry :

Having learnt, by conversing with some of you previous to the late Election, that all are not fully acquainted with what has been effected by the Reform Campaign, and considering a full knowledge essential to enable you to do justice to the parties that will probably claim your support at the General Election, I propose giving you a short account.

When I entered the Assembly in 1837, the people complained of the following evils—1st. That we had no influence in the appointment of office-holders, and as little control over them after they were appointed.—2nd. That we had only the name of a representative government. The Representatives could meet and go through the forms of the House of Commons but had no power to do aught but what pleased the Council. If the Council, at the commencement of every Session, had sent down to the House a memorandum of what might be done, it would have saved much time and money.—3rd. That the collection of the revenues was unnecessarily expensive.—4th. That the fees of Prothonotaries and Registrars of deeds were so high as to enable them to sell offices to deputies to do all the work for half the fees. 5th. That we supported about double the requisite number of Judges and Courts—6th. That a useless and expensive system of Militia trainings was kept up.—7th. That all the Judges, except T. C. Haliburton, took fees illegally—8th. That the revenues of the country were wasted in extravagant salaries, while a large debt was fast increasing against the province.

These complaints, I saw, were but too just. About the last act of the good old Tory reign, as it is called, was to borrow £10,000, while only £10750 were paid out that year for the road service. The standing debt of the Province in Dec. 1836 was not less than £121,994 12s 6d. and the interest charged that year was £4526 9s. 9½ being at the rate of £12 6s. per day. I saw there were two courses before me, either to go on in the old way and receive the smiles and the favours of the Government ; but, in the end see the Province become bankrupt, or unite with those who would help to save our Country.

A goodly number of those in that House soon decided to stand for our country, despite all the powers and opposition of the Government party. When I look back to that eventful period, and contrast it with the present, I feel that is a great deal easier and pleasanter to be a liberal now, than it was then. I believe that at that time, in walking the streets of Halifax, I could have told 95 of every 100 Tories I passed, without any other knowledge than the bitter, scornful, contemptuous expression of countenance towards me, as one of those who had determined to check their extra-

At the suggestion of the late John Young we commenced at our own pay, and reduced it about £100 a year, from 42 to £40 each; to use his words "as an earnest of what we intended to do." In justice to the old council I must say they allowed us to make this reduction without offering the least obstruction; but mark it, this was the only one, all others we fought for inch by inch. We then, by an address to the Throne, got the Judges fees struck off; but the Council, to reward their friends the Puisne Judges for the loss of fees which they had collected illegally, and to discourage us in our attempt to reduce salaries, procured for each of them £212, 10s per year from the casual revenue, a treasury established, before there was a House of Assembly, for the collection of fees on commissions, Marriage licenses, rents of coal Mines, sale of Crown lands, &c., and which was a kind of side pocket for Councillors to help their friends out of. We next took about £100 a year from the salary of the Attorney General, the then head of the House; but the Council again thwarted us by procuring for him about the same reward as the Judges. This taught us that it was impossible to effect retrenchment until we had control of the Casual revenue. Our right to this had been admitted by the British Government, but before it would be surrendered, we were asked to pass laws for the payment of certain salaries. To do this agreeably to the wishes of the Tories in the House, and with anything like justice to the country, was a difficult task. In 1838 we passed a Civil List Bill; which we in our sober judgment thought right, some advances were subsequently made, but only for the sake of effecting a settlement, we gave £3000 for present and £2000 for future Governors. For the present Chief Justice £850 and for future £700, and to each of the Assistant Judges, we gave £500. The Crown Lawyers and Provincial Secretary we left to be provided for by annual grants; believing the fewer permanent salaries the better for the people. This bill, I need scarcely say, was rejected, by the Tories in Council. We then sent Huntington and Young to England to obtain for the people some power and control in their own affairs: in the reduction of salaries, in a word, Responsible Government. The Tories sent Stewart and Wilkins to prevent salaries from being reduced and the people of Nova Scotia from enjoying the power now given to them by Responsible Government—the power to direct their own affairs.

The increased salaries to Judges and Attorney General, and the whole salaries being paid in dollars at 4s. instead of 4s 4d. the original agreement; with a grant to repair a church; a bounty of fifty guineas a year for horse racing; a sum of £35 a year to sweep an office, and another for something else, together with the partial failure in the Coal trade, made the Treasury bankrupt; consequently large arrears soon accumulated. In 1844 the Liberal members, weary and discouraged at seeing the people's money, so long wasted, effected to pass a bill with much higher salaries than that of 1838. This was a sort of compromise of the opinions of all parties. It was, however, rejected at home, nothing effectual could be done, so long as the Tories were in power, to obstruct by despatches the Colonial office, as will be hereafter shown—but when the Liberals came into power in 1847, so as to aid the Assembly, this long vexed question was soon settled, and Responsible Government established; so that

the measures of the Government must hereafter accord with the kind of persons, which the people send to the Assembly.

In further aiding you to judge of the merits of those two parties, I shall give somewhat in detail the principal movements of each on subjects complained of by the people in 1837; generally omitting amendments as they seldom express the real views of any party—only what is considered the lesser evil.

1837

Movements by Tories on subjects most complained of by the people.

Rudolph.—That the Rev.

Mr. Uniacke be chaplain.

Wilkins—A bill relating to the business of the Court of Common pleas.

Uniacke—For a return of the Coal raised.

Stewart—For information about free ports.

Stewart—That we should have an independent Legislative Council.

Wilkins—That nothing be said in the Address to the Queen of the undue influence of Churchmen in the Councils of the Country.

Wilkins—That we should not complain of the Chief Justice being in the Council.

Wilkins—That the House in the address to the Queen, should not state the evils of permanent salaries.

Stewart—For a committee on members' attendance.

Uniacke—For receipts and payment of Casual Revenue.

Dodd—A bill relating to inferior Courts in Cape Breton.

Stewart—To give a bounty on chocolate.

Dickie—To abolish one sitting of the Inferior Court,

Movements by Liberals on subjects most complained of by the people.

Howe—That representing the whole Province, peopled by various denominations of Christians, this House recognizes no religious distinctions, and is bound to extend not only equal justice, but equal courtesy to all.

Doyle—A bill to give the people more power by having elections every 4th year.

Doyle—That the Council doors should be open.

Doyle—A bill to prevent appointment of associated Judges.

Howe—For a Committee to consider the Judiciary with a view to reduce expense.

W. Young—That no member frank over 4 letters in one week.

Doyle—A bill to allow members to vacate their seats when their conduct is dissatisfactory to their constituents, and other causes.

A. Archibald—A bill to reduce expenses on judgment by confession.

Morton—A bill to reduce expenses of Judiciary.

W. Young—To amend election law.

Chipman—To reduce expenses of Militia.

Howe—Complaining of the composition of the Council being such as to give it a direct interest, in opposing reforms and economy.

Howe—That among the evils of the imperfect structure of the Council, are a difficulty in getting free ports, obstructions thrown in the way of education, and upholding the system of Judges taking illegal fees.

Howe—That the Church of England, while but a fifth of the population, has eight of the twelve seats at the council Board, while Baptists and Methodists are entirely unrepresented.

in Cumberland and Colchester.

Uniacke—A bill relating to suits between King and subject.

Miller—To establish a new Parish in St. Mary's.

Stewart—For an account of suits in Cumberland.

(With numerous amendments to the movements of the Liberals, to defeat or weaken their force.)

Howe—That it is unwise to have the Bishop at the Council.

Holland—To divide the County of Annapolis, and regulate the representation thereof.

Howe—That to two family connections, being partners in a Bank, may be attributed the failure to establish a sound Currency.

Howe—That the people have a right to control the casual Revenue; and that the expense of the land department is too great.

Howe—That the Chief Justice should not sit at the Council Board.

—That the council doors should not be closed.

—That we should have the same power as the people of England, to force redress of grievance by stopping the supplies, which we could not have to any extent, so long as the salaries were principally permanent.

—That His Majesty be implored to grant us an Elective council, or otherwise make the government responsible to the Assembly, and thereby confer on us the British constitution.

—For a committee to prepare an address on the constitution of the Council.

—To rescind all the resolutions about the Council: because the council had threatened to stop the business of the country on account of the House passing a resolution, that the Council had shown a disposition to protect itself at the public expense.

G. Smith—Requiring Customs to send in their accounts, and pay money into the Treasury.

Howe—Enquiring into the mode of collecting duties at Customs and Excise, with a view to unite them.

Morton—A bill to prevent Chief Justice from taking fees.

Howe—For an account of fees taken by Judges of inferior Courts.

M'Lellan—That no bounties should be given to Stages.

Chipman—That no pay should be given to inspecting Field Officers.

Howe—An address to the Crown embracing the substance of the several resolutions on the composition of the Council.

1838

Dewolfe,—That the Revd. Mr. Uniacke be Chaplain.

Dickie—To abolish one setting of the Inferior Court in Cumberland, Colchester and Pictou.

B. Smith—To abolish Inferior Courts.

Dickie—That the first Judge in the Eastern circuit, took fees illegally.

Fairbanks—That Militia be called out, one day in each year.

(With numerous amendments, to defeat the wishes of the Liberals.)

Howe—That a clergyman from each of the principal denominations of Christians in Halifax be requested to attend alternately as Chaplain.

Doyle—A bill to give the people a voice in public affairs every 4th year.

Archibald—A Bill to reduce expenses on confessions of Judgment.

Young—To revise the Election Laws, and ascertain how a registration of votes may be obtained.

McLellan—For leave to bring in a Bill to annex Five Islands to Colchester.

Young—Enquiring into the expediency of abolishing the inferior Court.

McLellan—A Bill to abolish inferior Courts in Colchester.

Howe—For repealing the clause preventing inferior Court Judges from being appointed to the Supreme Court.

Howe—That the salaries be reduced to three thousand for present, and two for future Governors; for present Chief Justice £850, and £700 for future; and £500 to each assistant Judge—that the salaries be granted annually, and a Civil List prepared in accordance therewith.

Howe—That calling out the Militia for a few days is expensive, while it adds nothing to the defence of the country, and should be abolished.

1839.

Numerous amendments to defeat the action of the Liberals.

Morton—A Bill to reduce the expense of the Judiciary.

Huntington—A Civil List Bill.

Howe—For a return of all suits brought by Magistrates.

Doyle—To have an Election every fourth year.

Howe—For delegates to England to represent the wishes of the Assembly.

McLellan—To annex Five Islands to Colchester, and Parrsboro' to Cumberland.

Archibald—To reduce expenses on Judgments by Confession.

Young—For an account of the payments to and from the Casual Revenue for 1833-34-35, with the quantity of Land sold, the expense of the department, the amount of duties collected at Customs, and the amount of Fees received at the Registrar's Office at Halifax.

Young—A Bill to abolish Inferior Courts.

Young—An Address to the Crown, with a view of uniting Customs and Excise.

1840.

Fairbanks—A Bill relating to Crown Lands.

(With the old system of amendments to retard reform, principally however made when the House was in Committee. The object of this was to prevent them from being placed on the Journals. Experience had taught them that journalizing their movements was preserving whips with which their opponents scourged them severely.)

Huntington—A Civil List Bill.

Young—To enquire about uniting the Customs and Excise Departments.

Archibald—To reduce expense on Judgment by Confession.

Young—To abolish Inferior Courts and reduce expenses of Judiciary.

McLellan—To reduce the Interest on the Funded Debt.

Huntington—To pay off £5000 of the Funded Debt.

Goudge—To reduce the Fees on Registering of Deeds.

Goudge—To have all Printing done by tender and contract.

Young—That as it was the intention of the House to unite the Customs and Excise, His Excellency should be requested, in case of any vacancies occurring therein, to only supply them temporally.

Holland—Enquiring what appointments had lately been made to the Council.

Huntington—That, as it was in contemplation to reduce the number of Judges should a vacancy occur during the recess, His Excellency be requested not to fill it up.

Huntington—That the rejection of the Registers' and Civil List Bills by the Legislative Council confirms the worst apprehensions of the House, satisfying it that so wide a departure from the commands

of Her Majesty would not have been hazarded had not those interested in keeping up extravagant salaries, and who advised the Governor at the time, wished to deny justice to the country.

Goudge—That Sir Rupert D. George, during five years previous to 1838, had received the enormous amount of £8785 16s., besides large allowances for clerks, and that one-third of the amount would be ample compensation for his services.

Howe—That the House does not believe any such extravagant sums would have been given to Sir R. D. George had the Assembly had due influence in the Government, and the whole Executive power not been in the hands of a narrow exclusive party.

Huntington—That contemplating with deep regret the lavish waste of money to Sir R. D. George, the House cannot believe it will be continued when it is generally admitted that £700 a year is sufficient for his successor.

Huntington—That the whole arrangement respecting the settlement of the Judiciary has been delayed, and is still embarrassed by alledged claims for fees repeatedly declared by the House illegal, and since abolished.

Huntington—Showing the evils of permanent salaries, and that if the House, after trying every constitutional means of resistance, yields, conscious of an inability to resist, it will be with a firm reliance on the correctness of their views.

Howe—Disapproving of the appointment of Alexander Stewart to the Council.

Howe—An Address to Her Majesty repeating former complaints, and that the House could anticipate no satisfactory settlement until it had the aid of the Government. That the House, weary of seeing the revenues of the country wasted, the people misrepresented to their Sovereign, and the gracious boon of Her Majesty so inarrded, solemnly declare the Council does not enjoy the confidence of the people.

Howe—An Address for the removal of Sir Colin Campbell.

1841.

Dewolfe—That Messrs. Twining and Scott should officiate as Chaplains.
 Dickey—That only Twining should be invited.
 Dodd—To continue Inferior Courts in Cape Breton.
 Fulton—That Liddell's pension be £250 per year.

Goudge—A Civil List Bill.
 Young—To reduce expense of Judiciary.
 Goudge—To reduce the expense of recording Deeds.
 Chipman—To give the people some control in the appointment of Sheriffs.
 McLellan—For a Committee to consider the propriety of paying off a part of the Funded Debt.
 McLellan—To have the money drawn from the Treasury for the purchase of Seed returned according to agreement.
 Huntington—To reduce David S. Clarke's pension from £300 to £200.
 McLellan—A Bill for taking the Census.
 Henry—A Bill to reduce expenses of Judiciary.
 Annand—That Liddell's pension be reduced to £201.

1842.

Fairbanks—To defer the Sheriff's Bill.
 Dewolfe—That 100 copies of the Rules of the Supreme Court be printed for the use of the House.
 Thorne—To defer the Bill for equalizing the Representation of Annapolis.

Huntington—To reduce the expenses of recording Deeds.
 Annand—To give the people some influence in the appointment of Sheriffs.
 W. Young—A Probate Bill.
 McLellan—To pay off part of the Funded Debt, by an issue of Treasury Notes, so as to save interest.
 Dickson—Enquiring into the expediency of having a registration of votes.
 McLellan—To reduce expenses on Suits at Law.
 Huntington—To have all Printing done by Tender and Contract with a view of saving expense.
 Henry—That the Council had set the salary of the Usher of the Black Rod one-third too high; that two Clerk's were not required by the Council; that three messengers to a body rarely exceeding sixteen showed little regard for economy; that the attempt to increase the Clerk's salary had excited the surprise of the House; that the contingencies for that body having been raised from £521 4s. to £783 7s. 1d., the House would act wisely and prudently to withhold them altogether.

1843.

Another year of the same.

Annand—A Bill to give the people an influence in the appointment of Sheriffs.

Huntington—To reduce expenses on Registering Deeds.

S. Chipman—A Bill to reduce Fees to Prothonotaries.

1844.

Dickey—That the Rev. Mr. Twining be chaplain.

Dodd—That instead thereof a minister from each religious body officiate.

Dodd—That the House had full confidence that the Governor would fill up his Council as soon as circumstances would admit.

Johnston—For a Committee to enquire into the propriety of uniting Customs and Excise.

Johnston—A Civil List Bill.

Thorne—A Parish Bill, similar to the one introduced in the Council by Johnston, in 1843. (In the "good old times" parishes were laid off, and a law passed to give the Churchwardens and Vestry of the Church of England authority to tax all inhabitants within the line of the parish for the maintenance of one Church Clergyman, and for building and ornamenting a Church and parsonage house. Any dissenter who could show an agreement to pay, or a receipt from a clergyman, was exempt,—they, however, could tax for only one. This Bill, if passed, would enable the authority within the line of the old parishes to tax for the support of as many church clergymen and for building and ornamenting as many Churches and parsonage houses as they thought proper.)

Wilkins—A Bill for registering the names of Voters at Elections.

Huntington—A want of confidence in the Council.

G. Smith—To rescind the Resolution moved by Dickie to have only the Rev. Dr. Twining for chaplain.

Howe—That it is the duty of a Council to carry out the well understood wishes of the people.

Huntington—To reduce the expense of recording Deeds.

McLellan—To give the people some influence in the appointment of Sheriffs.

McLellan—To reduce the Fees of Prothonotary's Court.

McLellan—That no pension be given to Sir R. D. George on a settlement of the Registrar's Bill, for the reasons that they are precedents at all times dangerous to the people, and particularly so when founded on no better claim than receiving large sums of money for labor performed by others.

Doyle—That Uniacke, McCab, and Howe, in retiring from the Council, exercised a right which this House recognizes as part of the Constitution.

Doyle—That there should be a full Council.

G. R. Young—A bill to encourage the settlement of disputes by arbitration.

McLellan—To reduce the expense of recording deeds.

Ross—A Bill relating to the appointment of Sheriffs.

McLellan—To reduce the fees of Prothonotary.

McLellan—A bill to pay off part of the funded debt.

1845.

Marshall—A Bill to prevent Officers of Excise from setting in the House.

Johnston—A Simultaneous Polling Bill.

B. Smith—A Bill to prevent the Church of England from taxing dissenters for the support of their Church. Whether Mr. Smith has changed his opinion and thought the church of England should tax dissenters, or found it distasteful to their church, I cannot say, but it is certain he made no further motion than to lay the bill on the table.

(After the passage of a number of resolutions giving money to Sectarian Institutions—Huntington moved that instead of money being given to Colleges, £150 be given to the members of each County, in addition to the School grant, to establish schools in thin and poor settlements, or expend in any other way they may think best for the advancement of education. Against the motion, 26 Tories and 2 Liberals.)

Desbarres—Condemning the interference of Sir R. D. George, in preventing the passage at Home of the Registrar Bill, and asking an address to Her Majesty, requesting instructions for the Government to assent to a similar bill.

1846.

Ross—A bill to regulate the appointment of Sheriffs (different from the one so often introduced by the Liberals.)

Howe—Enquiring into fees taken by Sheriffs.

Dodd—A bill relating to Sheriff's fees.

Huntington—A bill to reduce expenses on recording deeds.

J. B. Uniacke.—That Government should be represented in the Assembly by heads of departments.

Dodd—To keep the fees for recording deeds high while Sir R. D. George held the office.

Huntington—That the Registrar of Deeds at Halifax be excluded from the House.

Fraser—That all printing be let by tender and contract.

G. R. Young—An address to her Majesty, praying that all officers be paid out of the Casual Revenue, agreeably to the bill agreed to by the House in 1844.

Howe—That the Governor be respectfully requested to stipulate with any person accepting any office included in the Civil List passed in 1884, to be paid by the rates adjusted by that bill.

1847.

Johnston—The simultaneous polling bill.

Johnston — An address thanking her Majesty for giving us the liberty to give our markets to the Americans, by taking off all protective duties, and that we avail ourselves of the privilege by passing a bill for that purpose.

(On Young's motion, declaring the Council had failed in its duty to the country by advising the despatch of April, 1846, Johnston brought forward twenty-two "Whereases," concluded by a resolution declaring it was for the benefit of the country the subject should be deferred until next Session.)

Huntington—To reduce expenses on recording deeds.

Howe—To reduce the expense of the Crown Land Department.

Huntington—To repeal the permanent grant to King's College.

Howe—An address to her Majesty for the purpose of having the expense of the Crown Land Department reduced.

Huntington—That all Printing be let by tender and contract.

G. R. Young—That Lord Falkland, in his despatch to Lord Stanley, when Howe, Uniacke and McNab were in the Council, in 1843,) having said, "I very much lament the invincible disinclination of the Assembly to grant a round sum, in accordance with your wishes, in exchange for the Crown Revenues, without knowing the several items to which the aggregate is to be appropriated; and by another despatch, dated April, 1846, was advised, without consulting this House, and contrary to its oft-expressed opinions, to recommend that in any future negotiations for a settlement of this vexed question, the Civil List should be treated as a whole, and also to state as a principle that the salaries of present incumbents must be continued undiminished; therefore the Executive Council, in advising the despatch of 1846, did fail in its duty to the House and the country.

1848.

Dodd—To invite 5 clergymen of different denominations to attend weekly as Chaplain.

Dickey—For £2500 per annum to the Governor.

Harrington—That the sum be £3000.

Fulton—That £3000 be given to present, and £2500 to future, Gov'rs.

Huntington—To ballot for Chaplain.

Uniacke—A want of confidence in the Council.

Creelman—A bill to give equal privileges to the freeholders of Colchester.

G. R. Young—To reduce expenses of recording deeds.

Huntington—A bill to give the people some control over Judges.

- Fraser—To raise the Chief Justice's salary to £1250 currency.
 Johnston—To raise the salary of the oldest Judge over £1100.
 Johnston—That all arrears be paid.
 Fraser—That the Chf. Justice be paid £927 1s. 8d. for arrears.
 Whitman—A bill relating to the Civil List.
 Creelman—Requiring Alexander Stewart to refund some £225 said to have been improperly drawn as salary.
 Howe—A bill to reduce expense in the Crown Land Departments.
 Huntington—A Civil List bill.
 Uniacke—A bill to provide a more accurate inspection of public accounts.

1849.

- Fulton—That the money lent Dalhousie should be paid.
 Johnston—For information as to the changes in office holders.
 Johnston — For names of dismissed magistrates.
 Fulton—That Judges, before drawing travelling fees, render an account of date and circuit.
 Harrington — Against the contingencies and grant to Governor's Priv. Sec.
 Huntington—To give the people some control in the appointment of Sheriffs.
 Henry—To repeal permanent grants to King's College.
 Uniacke—A Civil List bill.
 Creelman—To give equal privileges to the freeholders of Colchester.
 Huntington—To reduce expenses on recording deeds.
 Creelman—A bill to prevent Clerks of the Peace from taking fees.

1850.

- Johnston—A want of confidence in the Council because the duty was taken off hay and straw.
 Johnston—For an elective Legislative Council.
 Henry — A bill to repeal permanent grant to King's College.
 Creelman—A bill to reduce the expense of recording deeds.
 Uniacke—A bill for the management of the Colonial Customs and Excise.

Some of you may be ready to believe from the appearance of the above, that the movements of the Tories have been overlooked; but bear in mind, that the Tory principles are to let the few rule the many, for the advancement of that few, to the injury of the many—to make those who should be public servants the masters of the people, and that when a man once receives too much for any services, he is entitled to it in all time to come; and you will see that they had no advances to make—they had everything regulated to suit their principles, therefore, they had nothing to do but hold on as they were. In striving to do this, they brought forward many resolutions, calculated to ward off change; and doubtless sent many precious documents

to the Colonial office—their last retreat. But in spite of all their obstruc-
tive manœuvring, we have obtained control over our public servants, open-
ed the road to preferment—so long closed to all but the favored few, to any
deserving individual, however humble, and fairly commenced the work of
retrenchment in the public expense as shown by the following figures, which
are facts.

Account of Savings effected since 1826, by reduction of salaries and

otherwise :	Formerly.	Present.	Present saving.
Governor's Salary,	4,375	3,750	£625
Contingencies,	250	nil.	250
Master of the Rolls,	812 10	700	112 10 0
3 Puisne Judges,	812 10	700	337 10 0
Attorney General,	750	500	250
Provincial Secretary,	1250	700	550
Militia expenses reduced,			704 13 4
Amount paid officers of Custom House,			7,144 18 8
4 Judges of Inferior Courts abolished,			1,850
Members pay reduced,			100
Interest paid in 1836,			4,526 9 2½
Clerks of old Council stationary &c.,			200
Old Crown duties formerly paid to Custom House,			2,500
Saving in land department,			300
Harbour Master,			125
Superintendans of Mines,			125
Collector of Excise at Halifax,			700
Treasurer,			600
Errors detected in 1850 in the rendering of the acc'ts of Coal Mines, for which there are to be paid yearly, as per agreement,			276 13 8
Errors detected in the Treasurer's and Sir R. D. George's acc'ts., to say nothing of errors found by commissioners, (some of long standing) to the amount of £2247 6s. 11½, the yearly interest of which is			134 16 9½
			£21,412 11 8
Less,			
Sir R. D. George's pension as Secretary,			£500
Judge Marshall's			300
— Sawyer,			300
— Ritchie,			300
Present interest on funded debt,			2,101 13 10
Receiver General,			600
Cashier of Savings Bank,			250
Financial Secretary,			600
1st. Clerk,			200
Expenses of Councils,			870 17 6
Revenue clerks,			475
Sir R. D. George's pension as Registrar of Deeds.			200
			£6,697 11 4
			£14,715 0 4

There has then been effected, in a pecuniary view, since the commencement of 1837, that which now amounts to a direct yearly saving to the Province of Fourteen Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifteen Pounds: being over forty pounds per day. When the pensions cease, and some other arrangement come into full operation, there will be a further yearly saving of about two thousand pounds. (Pensions should only be charged against the Province at their real value, according to the supposed time they have to run. The same, however, may be said of the interest, on account of the Shubenacadie Canal.)

There has also been an indirect saving to the people effected since 1836, which is too important to overlook:

Abolishing from 30 to 34 Inferior Courts, which in loss of time by the people and otherwise, must cost £150 each—say total	£5,000
Abolishing Militia trainings—say of 30 thousand men, at two shillings and six pence each.	
Reducing the price of recording deeds,	3,750
Striking off the Judges' fees,	1,000
	750

Making the total indirect saving, £10,500 a year, exclusive of Sheriff's and other fees reduced, and the advantages of having control of our Crown Land and of the simultaneous Polling Bill. The labours of the past 14 years have, then, not been without their results in a pecuniary view, and in the immense direct yearly saving, we see the explanation to that which has puzzled very many good men: to know how the government could expend from 40 to 50 thousand annually for roads and schools, build telegraphs, pay arrears, &c. without running the Province in debt: at a time when the failure of the crops throughout the country was so great that very few dutiable articles could be purchased: consequently but little duties paid.

In looking at the results of the past 11 years, I feel that the only question that can possibly arise is, which party has effected this good. To enable you the better to decide, I will call your attention to the acts of the Johnston administration (as the four years the Tories were in a majority are called.) The principles of these were—

1st. The appointment of a committee to enquire into the circumstances of the Excise at Halifax, with a view to its union with the Treasury or Customs department. The result of this appointment tended to discourage the House on this important question. The committee was composed of four Tories and one Liberal—Hon. Mr. Johnston being Chairman. In their report, they enumerate a number of difficulties and obstructions, and close that part of their report relating to the subject, in the following words, "The Committee also were attended by the Provincial Treasurer, and are of opinion that at present, the collection of the impost duties of the Province could not be united with the Treasury, with any prospect of advantage to the public, and they have therefore thought it not necessary to pursue the inquiry into the expediency of such union, which would have been proper, had existing circumstances otherwise been favourable to it."

2nd. The speculation of buying meal with the road money, which the members refusing to take, was sold at auction at a great loss.

3rd. An Act to repeal all former duties on dutiable goods, thereby giving away our Markets to the Americans.

4th. The Simultaneous Polling Bill. This I supported as warmly as I opposed the preceding Act to repeal duties.

In 1844 the Johnston Administration having been pressed hard by G. R. Young and others for measures, moved a Civil List Bill, and for a Committee on the Customs and Excise. These movements, feeble as they were, would be entitled to some credit did not the subsequent action lead us to doubt their sincerity—judge for yourselves. In a despatch sent by their advice to Lord Stanley, dated April 1844 (see Journal of 46, Appendix 23) a few days after the passage of the Civil List by the House, in speaking of the future Governor's and Provincial Secretary's Salaries, they say with regard to the former, "it will be impossible for him, (exercise what economy he may,) to live on £2,500, in the manner which his position requires." As a remedy, they suggest that military men drawing pay as such, should be sent out as Governors; and respecting the Provincial Secretary—that he always hold the office of Registrar of Deeds. The evident intention of this was to make the Colonial Secretary believe that the reduction of salaries was a humbug, and could not be effected without injury to the public service by narrowing the choice of Governor's to military men whose training and habits are not considered the most suitable for Colonial Governors, and connecting the offices of Secretary and Registrars of Deeds. Yet, respecting the latter, we find Mr. Howe living on the reduced salary without being Registrar of Deeds, and no complaints are heard from him or even from Mr. Johnston.

Again, although the House had, by a large majority, refused to grant a sum in exchange for the Casual Revenues without knowing to what it was to be appropriated; yet, they (the Members of the Johnston administration) did in a despatch dated April, 1846, recommend that in all future negotiations about the Civil List, it should be treated *as a whole*, and that the Colonial Secretary should state to the Assembly that all salaries must be continued undiminished to present incumbents, while they held office. In plain terms they request the colonial Secretary to ask a round sum for them to divide.

Those are the acts of the Tories during the Johnston administration. If you examine them closely, and award only their due merit, the Liberals will not lose much.

An attempt has lately been made to persuade you that Dickey and Fulton, by their late action on the Governor's salary, are entitled to a large share of credit. How stands the case? Earl Grey, in a despatch to Sir John Harvey, dated May 3d, 1847, (Journals of 1848, appendix 80,) says that the Assembly would, in his opinion, exercise a wise discretion in placing the Governor's salary at £4,000; but that her Majesty's Government was not bound to stipulate for a larger sum than £3,500, and in support of the view that this sum is necessary, he sends a copy of a memorandum sent to him in April, 1847, signed by Johnston, Almon, Robie and Wilkins, stating that £3,500 was not more than necessary. Now, Fulton and Dickey seeing it so plainly stated in this despatch that £3,500 was stipulated for by the British Government, moved for £2,500. Do you not see that their object was to defeat the bill at the Colonial Office, and in that way keep the salaries from being reduced? Yet, on the strength of this movement, their names were paraded before you previous to the

last election as Reformers. Dickey and Fulton Reformers? Save the mark! Men who have upheld every extravagance and abuse. The veritable shadows of Alexander Stewart, who aided and upheld the party who sent delegates to England to prevent salaries from being reduced. These men are of that party that wrote to the Colonial Office that £2,500 is not sufficient for a Governor, that he could not live on it; and again, that £3,500 is not too much; which must have been instrumental in inducing the British Government to demand that sum.

I have nothing to say against these men being, as they are, decent Tories; but to parade their names as Reformers, as wanting to reduce salaries, I do say it was an insult to the intelligence of this country. If there had been a particle of reform about these men, it would have shown itself before. When Sir Colin Campbell was receiving £6,000 a year, all was right with Mr. Dickey. Why did these men not show their reform in the time of the Johnston administration, when the majority was so small that they, by leaving it, could have forced a compliance with any reasonable measure? Nothing was then too high. In 1845, page 359 of Journals, you find them voting to uphold one of the worst monopolies that can exist in any country: the high price for recording deeds. The Treasurer was, surely, a well-paid officer at £600 a-year for five hours per day, yet we see by the Journals of the same year (1845,) that they were for giving him an extra hundred pounds. Of all the Tories in the House, these men have shown the strongest disposition to ride rough-shod over the people of their country. They introduced, year after year, a bill for the management of their Court House ground, but whenever any of the members would attempt to insert a Liberal principle into it, giving the people a controlling power; they would abandon the whole bill. The House, however, at length forced them to take a bill which gives the Grand Jury the control of it. They once brought in a bill to give General or Special Sessions the power to compel a man who carted deals on the roads to have wheels one-eight or ten inches wide as the whim might take them. The effect of this would have been to have forced all deals to be rafted to Wallace and Pugwash. They also introduced a bill to divide their county off into districts, to have one, and only one, Surveyor of Lumber appointed to each; and if any should survey out of his district, he was to be fined and imprisoned. Under this bill, every merchant who had influence enough at the Sessions to get a pet Surveyor appointed would be, in effect, his own Surveyor. If these gentlemen think too much notice has been taken of their conduct, they have only to blame their friends for bringing them forward as men wishing to reduce salaries.

Many, no doubt, will be at a loss to know why so many good, honest people give their support to the Tories, if it be that Reform has saved the country from bankruptcy, and if the Responsible system tends to elevate the people. Some do so from the want of proper information, and a sort of reverence and regard for old customs and things. This regard with some is very strong. In some parts of the Province it was long before the inhabitants could be persuaded to abandon the one-handled ploughs. There was also a great reluctance with many to abandon the sharp-toed shoes, and have ones nearer the shape of the foot, less favorable to the growth

of corns. Others support them because they are deceived by the private conduct of some of them. If the Tories would only carry out their principles in private matters—say when a thief was in their house, that it was wrong, but that having got there, he must not be disturbed—they would soon expose their absurdity, although they would act consistently. Few, if any, do so. Take as examples, say Fraser and B. Smith, and you will find them removing every abuse and extravagance from their own establishments; and being respectable men, good neighbors, and honest in their dealings, is it any wonder that even Liberals do frequently give such men their votes? Yet, when we look at the Journals, say of 1845, we find these men, by their acts, saying that Sir R. D. George's thousands must not be reduced, by lowering the price of recording deeds; but four shillings per day was too much for the poor laborer on the roads, and must be reduced to three shillings and sixpence; and that when Huntington moved to give £150 to each county for the support of schools in the poorer settlements; instead of the grant to colleges they choose the latter to educate the rich and neglect the poor.

Again, there are others deceived by the promises or professions of those seeking a seat in the Assembly. I myself, from sad experience, can testify that this is the case. There was a man, whose name is John Ross, once a candidate for a seat in the Assembly. When that man was first on the hustings, I thought, judging by his words, he was just the man the country required, and accordingly supported him. But when he obtained a seat, he proved very much like the old conjuror, who, with a wheel and a number of cards, pretended to tell fortunes by working by the rule of contraries. I do not, however, mean that he (Mr. Ross,) ever told fortunes; but I do know that he has done something to make and mar fortunes by working according to that rule. Apply that rule—the rule of contraries—to his conduct, and see how beautifully it works. Mr. Ross, when on the hustings, said: "Yes, gentlemen, return me, and no salary shall be over £400 a-year;" but Mr. Ross the member said, "No, gentlemen, Sir R. D. George's salary of one thousand two hundred and fifty pounds, as Secretary, must not be reduced to seven hundred pounds a-year: [See Report of Committee on Civil List Bill in 1844.] Again, "£600 a-year is not enough for doing the duties of Treasurer; he must have another hundred pounds this year:" [See Journals of 1845, page 351.] Again, Mr. Ross, as canvasser, says: "Yes, gentlemen, I will remove every abuse and extravagance in the country." But as Mr. Ross the member, he says: "No, gentlemen, the monopoly held by Sir R. D. George for recording deeds must not be broken up; the price of recording deeds must not be reduced:" [See the same Journals, page 359.] Again, as canvasser, he says: "Yes, gentlemen, your children shall all be educated; every poor scholar shall have a school." But, as a member, he says: "No, gentlemen, I will not take the £150 a-year to school the poor in Colchester, according to Mr. Huntington's resolution. The colleges must have the money; the rich must be educated. Who cares for the poor?" [See Journals, 1845, page 324.] Again, the canvasser said: "Yes, gentlemen, as the laborer is the support and stay of every country, he shall be first attended to. I will soon make better

times." But again, the member said: "No, gentlemen, the laborer's wages on the roads shall not be four shilling a day; they must be reduced to three shillings and sixpence." (Journals of 1845, page 279.)

It has been said that if a man finds himself in the company of those who set up no standard of principle for themselves, but only strive to pull others down, the sooner he leaves them the better. Now, the Tories never say a word of their principles, but are continually harping on something the Liberals have not done, or something they have, in their opinion, done wrong. Mr. Munro gave us a specimen of this on nomination day. He had nothing to say about his own principles; all was, that Mr. Creelman had not carried out his, and that the Financial Secretary's office is unnecessary, and he would endeavor to abolish it, if he got in the House. As he is one of that party who was satisfied with the old state of things, and are desiring to get back to it, let us see how much would be made by the return.

The Custom House collected the foreign duties, and retained in 1826, '27 and '28 no less than £32,321 7s. 5d., or nearly eleven thousand pounds a-year. In 1829, the Assembly agreed to give £7,144 18s. 10d. yearly in lieu of all such charges. In addition to this, the Province had an Excise officer at Halifax to collect the home duties with a salary of £700, and a Treasurer at £600. In 1837 the Liberals commenced to agitate for a union of the Customs and Excise, and by steady perseverance have at length succeeded, and in place of three officers for the collection of revenue we have but two costing much less.

COST OF OLD SYSTEM.

Paid Custom House,	-	-	-	-	-	£7,144	18	10
do. Excise Office,	-	-	-	-	-	700	0	0
do. Treasurer,	-	-	-	-	-	600	0	0
						£8,444	18	10

COST OF NEW SYSTEM.

Financial Secretary,	-	-	-	-	-	£600	0	0
First Clerk,	-	-	-	-	-	200	0	0
Clerks collecting revenue,	-	-	-	-	-	500	0	0
Receiver General,	-	-	-	-	-	600	0	0
						£1,900	0	0

Annual loss to the Province by Mr. Munro's plan, £6,544 18 10

Besides a great inconvenience to ship-masters and importers of goods in having to transact their business at two offices instead of one. Yet, I think this is only a fair specimen of what we might expect to lose by having Mr. Munro for a representative, provided he had his own way.

In addition to the above great saving in the cost of the establishments, we have provided a proper inspection of Public Accounts. The want of

this was long felt by the Assembly and Council, as you will see by the following extract from the Joint Committee from the Assembly and Council on the Public Accounts :

"The Committee, in closing their report, have to observe that they find it altogether impracticable, in the limited time allowed for the purpose, to give that close and satisfactory examination to the several accounts and papers submitted to them, that the public interest demands, and are fully of opinion that this duty can never be well and properly performed, unless some person of suitable qualification is appointed to inspect and audit all accounts and papers connected with, or coming from, the respective departments of the public service, who could devote his time and attention to a minute and thorough investigation of all these several accounts and papers as they come to hand ; such an appointment, the Committee believe, would effect a saving probably far exceeding any expense it might involve ; would facilitate the business of the Legislature, when convened ; and it is hoped, would exhibit a much more satisfactory state of the public accounts. The Committee therefore strongly recommend this subject to the favorable consideration of the House.

"Committee Room, 13th March, 1844."

You perceive by the above that as far back as 1844 a committee from the Council and Assembly recommend the appointment of an officer such as is the Financial Secretary. And who will deny the necessity of it when without it the whole public account could only be glanced at ; especially when, even by this hasty examination, errors have been detected therein. During the first and second years I was on the Committee on Public Accounts, I, by the mere bird's-eye view I could only take, detected errors, some of long standing, to the amount of one thousand one hundred and nine pounds, which were surcharged to the Treasurer. [See Journals of 1845 and 1846.]

When the coal mines were about to come under the control of our Government, I examined some of the Journals and found that a system of errors had been practised in the casual revenue. I communicated the fact to the Government shortly afterwards, as appears by the Journals of 1850, Appendix 22, called on Mr. Cunard, the agent of the Mining Association, for the sum of £6,389 2s. 4d. Mr. Cunard, in a letter to the Government, does not appear to dispute the legality of the claim ; but says the receipts granted in full must be conclusive as far as they go. That because the Association had lost money, had never claimed dues on the export of gypsum, and had conducted their business with liberality and fairness, they were entitled to the best considerations ; and therefore he (Mr. Cunard,) felt the Government would not think of demanding pay for the small coal. Although the Province may not require the Company to pay some £300 annually as Royalty on the small coal, or some £500 arrears for the same, yet nothing can be clearer than that by their lease all coal sold is entitled to pay the Royalty. It, however, appears by the Journals that Mr. Cunard paid in one thousand one hundred and eleven pounds fifteen and two-pence, on account of errors of short payments, and

agreed to pay an increase for rent of £276 13s. 8d. annually, leaving, as the memorandum of agreement shows, the claim for Royalty on slack or small coal to see if the Legislature shall think fit to demand it. Yet, with all the saving by this new system, and with all these blunders, Ebenezer F. Munro, Esquire, Attorney at Law, stood before the people on nomination day, and declared that a Financial Secretary or Inspector of Accounts is not required. If Mr. Munro is ever brought to understand properly what he that day talked about, his feelings will be far from enviable.

It has frequently been said that as we have now Responsible Government, and as the Tories cannot wrest it from us, it matters little who goes to the Assembly. Passing by the ingratitude of this, I ask you, is it enough to get a ship under weigh; is it enough to have good tools? No. If you wish to derive profit and advantage therefrom, you must find men capable, willing and anxious to use them. Now, if the Tories should obtain the power at the next election, they dare not go back by a direct course, but they would indirectly. They would be unwilling to take hold of the good tools that have been provided, and employ them for your benefit. It would be very like the last Johnston reign—a stand-still—a dead set—an obstruction of the reform movement.

It is true much has been done, but still there is a great deal undone. Is there any use in paying nearly one thousand pounds a-year to Adjutants of militia now, when the system has gone down? Should Mr. Nutting be allowed to sell Prothonotary's offices throughout the country so as to pocket half the whole fees while others do the work. This is on the same principle as the Registrar of Deeds. There are also the abuses in the Vice Admiralty and other Courts, and there is wanted a system of education that will ensure a common education to the poor, home manufactures, home markets, railroads, &c. The good work, however, has been fairly commenced. And let me ask you if you feel disposed to obstruct it? Look back at the past, and see if you do not find, in the good which the Liberals have effected, a sufficient guarantee for the future. Look to the time when every office of honor and emolument in the land was closed against you and your sons. When none but the sons of those holding them could expect to succeed them. Think, too, of the many thousands of your money that were annually wasted by the Tories. And, then, ask yourselves if you wish a return of those things, to be again hewers of wood and drawers of water to a few individuals in the city, who would care not for your interest; who would care not how miserable the existence you dragged out, so long as you were able to furnish a sufficient number of thousands for them to sport upon. If this be your wish, then do what you can to carry it out. Go to the hustings at the next election and vote for the Tories. And thereafter having done so and retired to your houses, you that have sons can call them around you, and say to them thus, "Boys, there is a party of men in this Province called Liberals who have ever since 1837 been laboring, among other things, to open the road to preferment so that if, when you come to manhood, you can obtain the good opinion of your fellow countrymen, you will have the same chance of filling the highest offices of honor and emolument as the richest

man's son in the land. But, my sons, I have this day voted against you; I have supported the Tories who strive to keep from you this chance, and this inducement to act with the hope of rising in the world."

In conclusion, I have to say that the liberty I have taken with the names of public men I would freely grant to others, and that I, in common with every real friend of the country, can only desire that system of government which will add most to the peace and prosperity of our country; and that you may so fully understand the question as to do justice to the parties claiming your support, and consequently justice to your country—which, in the end, will best serve all parties—is the earnest wish of

LONDONDERRY, March, 1851.

G. W. McLELLAN,

Daily interest paid in 1836 on the standing debt,	-	-	£8	5	0
Do. on loan to Shubenacadie Canal,	-	-	4	3	0

Total interest paid daily in 1850,	-	-	£12	8	0
			£6	0	0

Yearly sums granted since 1833 for the road service, including the expense of the Railroad Survey:

1844—£10,000	1848—£31,730
1845—30,000	1849—23,650
1846—30,000	1850—24,100
1847—35,000	1851—30,000

£105,600

£109,480
3,400

£112,550

In 1848 and 1849 £100 was granted to each County, for seed, a proportion of which was expended on the roads and bridges.
Paid in 1849 for Telegraph, arrears of salaries and some canal property } £6,887 0 0

THE JOHNSTON ADMINISTRATION.

In account with the People of Nova Scotia, Dr.

To obstructing for four years an annual saving of £11,362 14 0,
which has been effected since 1847.

Total, - - £45,450 16 0

By benefits of Simultaneous Polling Bill, - £2,000 0 0

Due the People, - £43,450 16 0

Exclusive of loss by sundry "precious jobs."

What a vast amount must have been lost by the obstruction of that party from 1836 to 1847, when, as you see above, it was over £30 per day during the time of the Johnston reign. While the savings effected by the Liberals are now about £70 daily; one-half to the Province Chest, and the other to the people in reduction of fees of registraring deeds, abolishing Superior Courts, &c.

I shall be prepared on nomination day at Truro, or elsewhere, to prove that the quotations I have made from the Journals are substantially correct, provided I have reasonable notice of the particular facts on which information is required.

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and
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rove
rect,
ma-

PHLET BINDER
Cyracuse, N. Y.